

THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1864.

Letter from Alex. H. Stevens.

We publish the subjoined letter from Alexander H. Stevens, Vice President of the so called Confederate States, merely to put it on file. Like all the rebels, he is for the Chicago nominees, and sees "a ray of light"—the first he has seen since his friends inaugurated the rebellion,—which gladdens his heart with the hope that the rebellion and insurrection may succeed. McClellan and Pendleton's supporters have the encouragement and countenance of all the rebels and traitors:

CHAMBERSBURG, GA., Sept. 29, 1864.
GENTLEMEN: You will please excuse me for not answering your letter of the 14th instant sooner. I have been absent for nearly a week on a visit to my brother in Sparta, who has been quite out of health for some time. Your letter I found here on my return home yesterday. The delay of my reply thus occasioned I regret.

Without further explanation or apology, allow me now to say to you that no person living can feel a more ardent desire for an end to be put to this unnatural and merciless war upon honorable and just terms than I do. But I really do not see that it is in my power or yours, or that of any number of persons in our position, to inaugurate any movement that will even tend to aid in bringing about a result that we and so many more desire.

The movement by our Legislature at its last session, at the suggestion of the Executive, on this subject, was by authority properly constituted for such a purpose.

That movement, in my judgment, was timely, judicious and in the right direction. Nor has it been without results. The organization of that party at the North to which you refer may justly be claimed as a part of the fruits of it. These, it is to be hoped, will be followed by others of a more marked character, if all in both sections who sincerely desire peace upon correct terms will give that movement thus inaugurated all the aid in their power.

The resolutions of the Georgia Legislature, at its last session, upon the subject of peace, in my judgment, embodied and set forth very clearly those principles upon which alone there can be permanent peace between the different sections of this extensive, once happy and prosperous, but now distracted country.

Easy and perfect solutions to all present troubles, and those far more grievous ones which loom in prospect, and portentously threaten in the coming future, is nothing more than the simple recognition of the fundamental principle and truth upon which all American constitutional liberty is founded, and upon the maintenance of which alone it can be preserved—that is, the sovereignty, the ultimate, absolute sovereignty of the States. This doctrine our legislature announced to the people at the North and to the world. It is the only key note to peace—permanent, lasting peace—consistent with the security of the public liberty.

The old Confederation was formed upon this principle. The old Union was afterward formed upon this principle. No league can ever be formed or maintained between any State, North or South, securing public liberty, upon any other principle.

The whole framework of American institutions, which in so short a time had won the admiration of the world, and to which we were indebted for such an unparalleled career of prosperity and happiness, was formed upon this principle. All our present troubles spring from a departure from this principle, from a violation of this essential law of our political organization.

In 1776 our ancestors and the ancestors of those who are waging this unholy crusade against us together proclaimed the great and eternal truth for the maintenance of which they jointly pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor; that governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends for which it is formed it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and institute a new government, laying the foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such a form as to them may seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

It is needless here to state that by "people" and "governed," in this annunciation, is meant communities and bodies of men capable of organizing and maintaining government, not individual members of society. The consent of the governed refers to the will of the mass of the community or State in its organized form, and expressed through its legitimate and properly constituted organs. It was upon this principle the Colonists stood justifiable before the world in effecting their separation from the mother country. It was upon this principle that the original thirteen co-equal and co-sovereign States formed the Federal compact of the old Union in 1787. It is upon the same principle that the present co-equal and co-sovereign States of our Confederacy formed a new compact of union.

The idea that the old Union, or any Union between sovereign States, consistently with this fundamental truth, can be sustained by force is preposterous. This war springs from an attempt to do this preposterous thing. Superior power may compel a Union of some sort, but it would not be the Union of the old Constitution or of our new. It would be that sort of Union that results from despotism.

The subjugation of the people of the South by the people of the North would necessarily involve the destruction of the Constitution and the overthrow of their liberties as well as ours. The men or party at the North to whom you refer, who favor peace, must be brought to a full realization of this truth in all its bearings before their efforts will result in much practical good. Any peace growing out of a Union of States established by force will be as ruinous to them as to us.

The action of the Chicago Convention, so far as its platform or principles goes, presents as I have said on another occasion, a ray of light, which, under Providence, may prove the dawn of the day to this long and cheerless night; the first ray of light I have seen from the North since the war began. This cheers the heart, and toward it I could almost exclaim: "Hail, holy Light, offspring of Heaven, first born of the eternal, co-eternal beam. May I express thee unblinded, since God is light."

Indeed, I could have quite so exclaimed, but for the sad reflection that whether it shall bring healing in its beams, or be lost in a dark and ominous eclipse ere its good work be done, depends so much upon the action

of others who may not regard it and view it as I do. So at best it is but a ray, a small and tremulous ray, enough only to gladden the heart and quicken the hope.

The prominent and leading idea of that Convention seems to have been a desire to reach a peaceful adjustment of our present difficulties and strife, through the medium of a convention of the States. They propose to suspend hostilities to see what can be done, if anything, by negotiations of some sort. This is one step in the right direction. To such a convention of the States I should have no objection, as a peaceful conference and interchange of views between equal and sovereign Powers; just as the convention of 1787 was called and assembled.

The properly constituted authorities at Washington and Richmond, the duly authorized representatives of the two confederacies of States now at war with each other, might give their assent to such a proposition. Good might result from it. It would be an appeal on both sides from the sword to reason and justice. All wars which do not result in the extinction or extermination of one side or the other, must be ended sooner or later by some sort of negotiation.

From the discussion or interchange of views in such a Convention, the history as well as the true nature of our institutions and the relation of the States toward each other and toward the Federal head, would doubtless be much better understood generally, than they now are; but I should favor such a proposition only as a peaceful conference, as the Convention of 1787 was. I should be opposed to leaving the questions at issue to the absolute decision of such a body.

Delegates might be clothed with powers to consult and agree, if they could upon some plan of adjustment, to be submitted for subsequent ratification by the sovereign States whom it affected, before it should be obligatory or binding, and then tending only on such as should ratify it. It becomes the people of the South, as well as the people of the North, to be quite as watchful and jealous of their rights as their common ancestors were.

The maintenance of liberty in all ages, times and countries, when and where it has existed has required not only constant vigilance and jealousy, but it has often required the greatest privations and sufferings and sacrifices that people or States are ever subjected to. Through such an ordeal we are now passing. Through a like and even severer ordeal our ancestors passed in their struggle for the principles which it has devolved upon us thus to demand and maintain.

But great as our sufferings and sacrifices have been and are, to which you allude, they are not yet far short of the life suffering and sacrifices which our fathers bore with patience, courage, and fortitude in the crisis that tried men's souls, in their day. These are the virtues that sustained them in the hour of need. Their illustrious and glorious example bids us not to under estimate the priceless inheritance they achieved for us at cost of treasure and blood.

Great as are the odds we are struggling against, they are not greater than those against which they successfully struggled. In point of reverses our condition is not to be compared to theirs. Should Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Augusta, Macon, Montgomery, and even Petersburg and Richmond fall, our condition would not then be worse or less hopeful than theirs was in the darkest hour that rested on their fortunes.

With wisdom on the part of those who control our destiny in the Cabinet and in the field in husbanding and properly wielding our resources at their command, and obtaining the hearts and affections of the people in the great cause of right and liberty for which we are struggling, we could suffer all these losses and calamities, and greater even, and still triumph in the end.

At present, however, I do not see, as I stated in the outset, that you or I, or any number of persons in our position, can do anything toward inaugurating any new movement looking to a peaceful solution of the present strife. The war on our part is fairly and entirely defensive in its character. How long it will continue to be thus wickedly and mercilessly waged against us depends upon the people of the North.

Georgia, our own State, to whom we owe allegiance, has with great unanimity proclaimed the principles upon which a just and permanent peace ought to be sought and obtained. The Congress of the Confederate States has followed with an endorsement of these principles. All you and I, and others in our position, therefore can do on that line at this time, is to sustain the movement already inaugurated, and to the utmost of our ability, hold up these principles as the surest hope of restoring soundness to the public mind of the North, as the brazen serpent was held up for the healing of Israel in the wilderness.

The chief aid and the encouragement we can give the peace party of the North, is to keep before these great fundamental principles and truths, which alone will lead them and us to permanent peace, with possession and enjoyment of constitutional liberty. With these principles once recognized the future would take care of itself and there would be no more war so long as they should be adhered to.

All questions of boundaries, confederacies and union or unions would naturally and easily adjust themselves, according to the interests of parties and the exigencies of the time. Herein lies the true law or the balance of power and the harmony of the States.

Yours respectfully,
ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

It is rumored that Mr. Stanton will be offered the place on the Bench of the Supreme Court made vacant by the death of Chief Justice Taney. If so, we hope Gen. Butler will be appointed Secretary of War.

The Ohio soldiers in Sheridan's army voted on the battlefield. Squads would go to the ambulances in the rear and deposit their ballots to kill traitors in the North, and then return to fight their open and armed foes with bullets.

The Lebanon (Kentucky) Republican of the 20th October says:

Frank Wolford proposes to convince the citizens of Marion county that Lincoln is a tyrant and usurper, because he (Wolford) was summarily dismissed the United States service for attempting to play the politician and soldier at the same time. If he is as successful as he was in Indiana, the gods will be praised! We respectfully suggest that he prove to our citizens which is best, a President who dares do his duty, or a citizen who does not dare to face a court of his country, and breaks a parole of honor to prevent his trial.

Soldiers Voting in the State.

For the benefit and information of the Kentucky Soldiers in this State, we publish the following Circular:

COMMONWEALTH OF KY.,
Office of Secretary of State,
Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 10th, 1864.

The attention of the qualified voters of this State, in actual military service of the United States or of this State, who may be in the State on the day of the next Presidential election, is called to the following clause of Chapter 572 of an Act passed by the last General Assembly:

"That all qualified voters of this State, who shall be in the military service of the United States or of this State, either within this State or without the same, on the day of the next Presidential election, shall be entitled to exercise the right of suffrage at the election to be held pursuant to law, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November next, for the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, at any voting precinct in this State, whether resident therein or not."

By which it will be perceived that all soldiers of this State, who are qualified voters, are authorized to vote at any precinct where they may be within the State; and those out of the State will vote in camp, to whom Forms and Instructions have been sent.

E. L. VANWINKLE,
Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE,
Assistant Secretary.

We also call attention to the 8th section of the Soldiers' voting law:

"§8. The judges shall see that order is maintained, and that each voter be permitted to go to the polls and vote, without intimidation or restraint, for the men of his choice."

A VERDICT.—McClellan was appointed, at the commencement of this war, by the Republican Governor of Ohio, a Major General, to organize the militia of that State for the purpose of defence. Subsequently he was appointed by a Republican President a Major General in the regular army, from the State of Ohio. His status, in this war, therefore, is that of a man owing his position to the State of Ohio. Well, he has been nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, and at the very first chance Ohio gets, she turns her back upon him in the most emphatic and unmistakable manner. Her recent election is an expression of sublime contempt for him and his aspirations. To make the rebuke the more striking, she last year defeated his friend and adviser, Vallandigham, in the most overwhelming style; and this year, his associate on the ticket, Pendleton, long a member of Congress from Ohio, and still a resident of Cincinnati, receives the same reward.

Thus Ohio clears her skirts of all complicity with this copperhead ticket. Cincinnati never gave so signal a majority as she has just done against Pendleton. She is determined, as Ohio is, that no responsibility shall attach to her for this abominable Chicago contrivance to humble the standard of the republic in the dust. And while this is the case with regard to Ohio, McClellan suffers equally in his birth-place, Philadelphia. Last year she closed her ears against his letter appealing on behalf of his friend Judge Woodward, and gave a memorable majority against him and his associates. This year she increases her majority. Her recent vote is no source of pride to the old cradle of liberty. In the year 1776 a nobler child than McClellan was borne here. It was christened the United States of America. Liberty stood godmother to it, and Washington godfather. Philadelphia has too much love for that priceless offering to feel any regard for such an infinitely reduced specimen of human greatness as McClellan, and she has repudiated him forever. Thus rejected by his birth-place and by the State to which he owes his position, he appropriately seeks refuge in Gotham.—Philadelphia North American.

The cravens in the national capital, are holding their cabals, as the chief priests and elders did nearly nineteen centuries ago, to persuade the multitude that they should ask Barabbas and destroy the Saviour. Then, as now, the insensate cry was "Let him be crucified," and when the question is asked what evil hath he done, they cry out the more, "Let him be crucified!" In the name of Heaven, and with all reverence we make the appeal, let the American people wash their hands of this matter that the veil of the temple of our liberties be not rent in twain.—Louisville Journal.

P-r-o-d-i-g-i-o-u-s! Is the "Canada Boy" also among the Prophets? With his pious eyes he sees Lincoln in Barabbas and George B. McClellan in the Saviour! And they who oppose the latter gentleman's election to the Presidency, are guilty of the same crime which led to our Saviour's rejection! The writer has been sitting at the feet of the "True Presbyterian," and lo! the result. But his reverent and touching appeal to the American people is founded on a mistaken view of the meaning of the veil of the temple. That was one of the most glorious events that the world has ever beheld, for it opened the most Holy place to the entrance and blessing of all; and when the veil of the temple of our liberties is rent and freedom revealed in all its beauty and holiness, our people shall be free indeed, and in the blessings and glory of freedom the whole world will soon rejoice. May the crucifying speedily come.

What the Traitors say.
"IF WE HOLD OUR OWN AND PREVENT FURTHER MILITARY SUCCESSES ON THE PART OF OUR FOES, THERE IS EVERY PROSPECT THAT MCCLELLAN WILL BE ELECTED, AND HIS ELECTION UPON THE CHICAGO PLATFORM MUST LEAD TO PEACE AND OUR INDEPENDENCE."—Charleston Mercury.

"OUR SUCCESS IN BATTLE INSURES THE SUCCESS OF MCCLELLAN, OUR FAILURE WILL INEVITABLY LEAD TO HIS DEFEAT."—Charleston Courier.

The Petersburg Express of the 20th September contains the following advertisement:

REBELLION IN THE NORTH.
Being the full details of the Secret Order for the Overthrow of Lincoln.

Containing its Declarations, Oaths, Charges, Signs, Signals, Pass-words, Grips, &c., the whole forming a pamphlet of 16 pages.

For sale at all the Book Stores, and at the building of the Whig. Price one dollar.

GEO. P. EVANS & CO.

War News and Army Items.

From Missouri we have intelligence that, on the 18th October, some of the Union forces came within striking distance of Prices' rebel forces, and skirmishing commenced, which continued until Friday. Curtis and Blunt's forces were so inferior to the rebels that they had to fall back, which they did slowly, fighting all the time. In the mean time Pleasanton, with Rosecrans's cavalry came up on the flank and rear of the rebels, between Independence and Kansas City, on the 22d, and routed them, and sent them travelling Southward in full retreat. The forces of Gens. Rosecrans and Curtis are now united and are pressing after the rebels. The latest news is dated at Kansas City, October 24, and states that the rebels were twenty-five miles south of that place and in full retreat. They are all mounted, and steal all the horses in their route.

The rebel papers of the South are publishing glowing accounts of what they expect from Hood and Beauregard. They seem to believe that Sherman's army will be annihilated or captured, that Chattanooga will be captured, and that Hood and Forrest will seize and hold Kentucky.

Gen Butler's retaliatory order, putting rebel officers and soldiers to work on the canal at Dutch Gap, brought Jeff Davis to his milk; and, despite the appeals of the Richmond papers to the contrary, he has removed the Union colored soldiers from working on the rebel entrenchments, and notified General Butler of the fact, and that henceforth he will treat all colored soldiers captured as prisoners of war. Butler then removed the rebels from Dutch Gap canal.

From the Richmond papers as well as from escaped and paroled prisoners, we learn that at the battle of Saltillo, a number of the Union officers and many of the soldiers were killed by the rebels in cold blood after their surrender; and that Col. Hanson and others only escaped by Breckinridge putting guards around them, and afterwards removing them to Richmond.

We have no later information from Sheridan's movements. The rebel loss in the late affair was fully 10,000 men, besides the vast amount of army material.

From Grant's army we have no later news, beyond the fact that the rebel gunboats on the James river undertook an artillery duel with some of our batteries, from which they soon retreated to the cover of fort Darling.

The communication with Sherman's head quarters at Atlanta has been repaired, and a train was to start from Chattanooga on the 25th for Atlanta.

The despatches in the papers of the 25th represent Dalton, Rome and Tilton in the hands of the rebels. There is no truth in the statement. Dalton was surrendered some two weeks ago, by Col. Johnson, but was speedily deserted by the rebels. All those points are in the possession of Union forces.

Gen. Sheridan's last bulletin, dated October 21, is as follows:

To Lieut. Gen. Grant, City Point:
I pursued the routed forces of the enemy nearly to Mount Jackson, which point he reached during the night of the 19th and 20th, without an organized regiment of his army. From the accounts of prisoners who escaped, and citizens, the route was complete. About 2,000 of the enemy broke and made their way through the mountains on the left. For fourteen miles, on the line of retreat, the roads and country were covered with small arms, thrown away by the flying rebels, and other debris. Forty-eight pieces of cannon were captured and are now at my headquarters. I think that not less than 300 wagons and ambulances were either captured or destroyed. The accident of running turned to our advantage as much as though the whole movement had been planned.

The only regret I have is on account of the capture early in the morning of from 800 to 1,000 men. I am now sending to the War Department ten battle flags. The loss of artillery in the morning was seven from Crook, eleven from Emory, six from Wright.

From all I can learn, I think Early's reinforcements are less than 11,000 men.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Col. W. W. Berry, of the Louisville Legion, is doing good work for the Union cause. He speaks to-night at Louisville. Can we not get him up here to give us a speech?

McClellan's Mounted Body Guard of the Peninsular Campaign, better known as the "McClellan Dragons," were, it will be remembered, merged upon the retirement of McClellan into the 12th Illinois Cavalry. Read the following extract from a letter received recently in New York City, from an officer in the 12th who was a member of the old "Dragoons":

"I wish I was home to enlist myself, heart and soul, in the coming campaign. My belief is as strong as ever in the McClellan Army of the Potomac, but he can never have our support with the backers he surrounds himself with, or upon the Platform on which he stands. We are unanimous here that peace can only be had at the price of the bayonet, and in the complete subjugation of traitors."

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—"Another Democratic meeting broken up!"

"Where at?"
"A large crowd of Democrats scattered by Union soldiers!"
"Where? where?"
"Union officers participate in the disturbance!"

Good! good! Where did it all happen?
"In Missouri; near Kansas City by Gen. Pleasanton!"

Grand Demonstration at Frankfort.
The Union party have determined to have a grand reunion at Frankfort, Kentucky, on Thursday, November 3, for the purpose of discussing the issues involved in the present political campaign. Among the speakers invited to be present on the occasion are Gov. Morton, of Indiana, Gov. Brough, of Ohio, Hon. Henry Stansberry, Hon. S. P. Chase, Hon. C. D. Drake, Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, Gen. G. C. Smith, Hon. W. H. Randall, Hon. Lucien Anderson, Curtis F. Burdum, Esq., Jas. F. Buckner, Esq., Charles Eginton, Esq., and Sen. S. S. Fry.

Due notice will be given of other particulars.

Public Speaking.

Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Md., will address the people of Kentucky—his native State—as follows:

LaGrange, Wednesday, October 26, 1 r. m.
Public Speaking.
Gen. SPEED S. FRY, will address his fellow citizens at the following places and times:
Columbia, Adair co., October 26;
Greenburg, Green co., October 27;
Campbellsville, October 28;
Lebanon, October 29;
Bardonia, October 31;
Springfield, November 1;
Mackville, November 2;
Shelbyville, November 4;
Frankfort, November 5;
Hours of speaking 1½ o'clocks P. M. each day. Friends will please give due notice.

Public Speaking.

GEORGE M. THOMAS, Elector for Lincoln and Johnson, will speak at
Mt. Carmel, October 26th,
Elizaville, October 27th,
Shelburne, October 28th,
Hillsboro', October 29th,
Poplar Plains, October 29th, at night,
Escalapa, November 3d,
Hamrick's School House, November 4th,
Blacksburg, November 5th,
Brightman's, November 7th.
Speaking at each place at 1 o'clock, P. M. H. TAYLOR, McClellan Elector, is invited to attend.

Union Meetings in Kentucky.

CHARLES EGINTON, Esq., Union candidate for Elector, will address the public at the following times and places, commencing on each occasion at half past one o'clock, P. M.
Danville, Wednesday, October 26th.
Ferryville, Thursday, October 27th.
Cornishville, Friday, October 28th.
Harrodsburg, Saturday, October 29th.
The friends at all the above named places are requested to give publicity to and arrange for the several meetings.

Rev. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, D. D., it is believed, will be sufficiently recovered to be present and will participate in the meetings of the 22d, 24th, 26th and 27th.

The public generally (including the ladies) are invited to attend.
October 12, 1864.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.
June 27, 1864—336—tw&wlv.

THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested. Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS.—Tri-Weekly, per year..... \$4 00
Weekly, per year..... 2 00

The terms are low, and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends everywhere exert themselves?

Address, A. G. HODGES,
Frankfort, Kentucky.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!!

SHRYOCK & REA
HAVE leased the Carriage Manufactory of Heming & Quin, and are prepared to execute all orders for new work in the neatest, most substantial, and prompt manner.

Every description of Carriage and Buggy Repairing executed in the very best style. They solicit patronage, and promise to give satisfaction. Terms, Cash.

Frankfort, June 22, 1864—335—3m.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } SS.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, }
Hugh Leonard, } D. No. 189.

Whereas, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1864, by J. Tavis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging in substance that said Hugh Leonard since the 17th day of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences, announced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes." And that said Hugh Leonard, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz: 55 barrels of whisky and five hundred dollars in money in the hands of Lawrence Tobin, and delivered by said Tobin to the marshal.

That the same are by reason of the premises forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same have been seized and are now in the custody of the marshal of said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the mention under the real of said court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the City of Louisville, in and for said district, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claim, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
J. W. Tavis, U. S. Attorney.
August 31, 1864.—w4t.

RUNAWAYS IN GARRARD JAIL.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro girl calling herself LUCY. She is about 15 years old and is of bright copper color. Says she belongs to E. Herndon, near Monticello, Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.
September 27, 1864—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail as a runaway slave, 15th September, 1864, a negro girl calling herself LYDIA. She is about 16 or 18 years old, copper color. Says she belongs Dr. Perkins, of Pulaski county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.
Sept. 27, 1864—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 15th of September, 1864, a negro woman calling herself MILLY JANE. Said woman is about 30 or 35 years old, dark complexion. Also, her daughter JENNY. Said Jenny is about 16 years old, copper color. They belong to John G. Ward, of Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.
Sept. 27, 1864—1m.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE. Medical Department.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL SESSION will commence on the first Monday in October, 1864, and continue four months. BENJAMIN R. PALMER, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Obstetrical Surgery.

J. LAWRENCE SMITH, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

THEODORE S. BELL, M. D., Professor of the Science and Practice of Medicine.

LLEWELLYN POWELL, M. D., Professor of Obstetrical Medicine.

J. W. BENSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Dean of the Faculty.

LEWIS ROGERS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

GEORGE W. BAYLESS, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.

THOS. P. SATTERWHITE, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

For further information or circular address J. W. BENSON, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

Louisville, Sept. 12, 1864.—tw4t.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

THE FIFT

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 26, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.

First District—N. R. BLACK.
Second District—Ed. R. WEIR.
Third District—J. H. LOWAY.
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.
Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Laws of 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Correspondence Wanted.

We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections,—political, general and local intelligence.

By a flag of truce sent out by Gen. Burbridge, information has been received from Breckinridge that Col. Chas. S. Hanson is still alive, and will probably recover. We are rejoiced to hear it.

The lower house of the Alabama Legislature has just adopted a resolution to the effect that "neither patriotism nor wisdom can tolerate any termination of the present war, without the maintenance of the independence of the Confederate States."

The stables at Riverside Trotting Park, in Brighton, Massachusetts, were destroyed by fire on the night of October 19, with twenty-three horses, including some of the best trotting stock in the country. A number of young stock was also lost. The races were in progress.

Is it not a singular spectacle presented in Kentucky at this time, by the position which prominent men, some of whom have been honored and elected as Union men, have taken, by bestirring the Chicago disunion platform along side of such known traitors as Powell, Wickliffe, and all their party? Will the Union people of the State be deceived into following such men in their inconsistencies? Is it not probable that, if they should do so, these men will next, under some fallacious pretext, endeavor to take them into the rebel ranks? Beware!

The soldiers' vote has settled all the disputed questions about the Pennsylvania elections and given the Union party the victory—complete and decisive. About two-thirds of the soldiers' vote has been received. This stands as follows: Union, 14,960; Democrat, 3,585; being a Union majority of 11,105. Seventeen Union Congressmen have been elected, certain, out of twenty-four, which is a gain of five. Thus there is a gain of twelve Union Congressmen in Ohio, five in Pennsylvania and four in Indiana—twenty-one in all. The aggregate Union majority in Pennsylvania will be somewhere between twelve and fifteen thousand.

How to Help the Soldiers.

An officer in Sheridan's army writes home to his friends: "Fight against the Copperheads—crush them—and by so doing you will greatly encourage the army and make us perfectly sure of success, and that a speedy one." He is not the only one who has that feeling. Said Gen. Hooker, in his speech at the Union meeting in Brooklyn recently: "Your victories are as dear to us in the front as the victories at the front are dear to you. The victories at the polls of last fall were hailed with as much joy and as much enthusiasm in the army as though they had been achieved by other armies."

We should recognize this tie of companionship between the army and the Union voters at home. In the language of a contemporary: "We ought to feel that we and the soldiers form different wings of one grand army who are fighting the same grand battle against the same hostile principles. And if it is their duty to bear forward their country's flag to victory through the toil and blood of battle, it is equally our duty to see that no listlessness, no impudence, no overconfidence of ours, shall rob them of the substantial fruit of their victories. If there are any among us who are at all disposed to slacken their efforts in view of the bright prospect of our success, we urge them rather to follow the example of Sheridan, who was not satisfied with sending the rebels 'whirling through Winchester,' nor with driving them from their all but impregnable position at Fisher's Hill, but who still 'pushed on regardless of everything,' converting the retreat into a route, and winning a victory whose echoes will reach Jeff. Davis at Macon like the voices of approaching ruin. And let us all push on, until when the sun of the 8th of November sets, the Copperheads shall be so thoroughly crushed, that from thenceforth no General or soldier will be troubled by the thought that possibly traitors at home may intervene between him and the final victory of the country's cause, to which he has dedicated his life."

Hon. Montgomery Blair's Speech.

We have seldom listened to an abler or more convincing speech than the one delivered at the Court House on Saturday evening, by Hon. Montgomery Blair, late Post Master General. The speaker addressed his audience in the most earnest and impressive manner, speaking as a man to men, with the calm, quiet dignity of a statesman who well knew whereof he affirmed, and with the solemnity of one who deeply felt all the duty, the responsibilities, and the dangers of the hour. His speech contained no violent denunciations of the Chicago candidates or of their supporters; while the speaker held that the party was under the lead and in the control of disloyal men, still he did not believe that all its friends and supporters were such, though they certainly erred in their judgment or were misled by ignorance as to the true state of the contest in which our people are engaged,—their views and acts tending towards treason against their country.

In the view of the speaker, the great opposition in Kentucky to the present Administration, is based upon its actions with respect to slavery. Still he could not see how the opposers of Mr. Lincoln would better themselves by voting for Gen. McClellan. The Emancipation Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln is the great stumbling block; and yet Gen. McClellan, in his famous Harrison's Landing letter, urged the President to this step, believing it to be a "military necessity" and strictly in accordance with the Constitution. This he did six months before the President saw the necessity for the step and issued his famous Proclamation. Still he did not go as far as McClellan advised, for he excepted the slaves of the border Slave States from the provisions of that act. Mr. Blair concurred with the views expressed by Southern politicians years before the Rebellion broke out, that in the event of the secession of the Southern States, slavery would be inevitably doomed,—that, as the cause of such a movement, it would be blotted out; and Mr. Lincoln for the suppression of the Rebellion had merely done what they foresaw and acknowledged would in some way be accomplished.

The speaker had been brought up at the feet of Gamaliel,—that noble old hero of the true Democratic party,—General Andrew Jackson, and he brought to the memory of the audience the manner in which he dealt with rebels: No sooner did South Carolina pass her ordinance of nullification in 1832, than he drew his sword, and he threatened the leaders, Calhoun and McDuff, with the halter. When Gov. Letcher was charged with this threat to these traitors, he asked the General where his law for this proceeding could be found? The old hero answered, "My Attorney General will attend to the law." "But suppose he can find none?" "Then I'll appoint one who can; but on the firing of the first gun in South Carolina these men's necks shall snap." The true Democracy supported Gen. Jackson in his dealings with rebellion; this bogus Democracy,—the followers of the old reprobate, Buchanan, and the framers of the Chicago platform, deny and condemn Mr. Lincoln for his using all the power the Constitution gives him for the suppression of rebellion.

The speaker did not believe that McClellan was a disloyal man, but he feared he was on the way to become such. John C. Breckinridge was a man of honor and of great intellect, a Union man; but he caught at the bait held out for him—the Presidency—and fell; and if he could not resist the temptation, Mr. Blair assured his hearers that, from his personal knowledge of McClellan, it was certain such a man could not withstand the wiles or the threats of his party leaders, but must and would fall completely into their power, and act according to their decrees. The candidate of the Chicago party might be loyal, and just back of him were loyal men; behind them were men whose loyalty could not be vouched for; then came men still weaker in the knees; then the supporters of Kentucky neutrality; behind them Vallandigham and his crew, and then Jeff. Davis.—At one end of the rope, McClellan; at the other, Jeff. Davis; all working, unwittingly or knowingly, for the destruction of their country.

The difference between the views announced by the Chicago platform with regard to the prosecution of the war, and the views of McClellan in his letter of acceptance might easily be accounted for. When the platform was adopted the rebels were besieging Washington and Baltimore, and every thing was looking badly for the Union cause. But in a few days, one Farragut took the forts at the entrance of the Mobile Bay and inflicted great damage on the rebel cause, while one Sherman drove the enemy steadily before him till he took their great stronghold and chief dependence in the South, Atlanta. Then McClellan wrote his letter rather leaning towards a further prosecution of the war. Had the Chicago Convention met a few days later, a War Platform would have been adopted; or had McClellan's letter been written a few days earlier, his cry would have been for peace. The defeat of the present Administration, no matter by what means, was the great object to be attained.

Mr. Blair, in the most impressive and earnest manner warned his hearers of what would certainly befall home-traitors if they persisted in their nefarious schemes. He uttered no threat—for Kentuckians were the last men to threaten, or to care for threats,—but merely stated the teachings of history. Freeman might suffer long; but there was a point beyond which they would not suffer their liberties to be trampled upon, or even endangered,—a time when patience being exhausted, and long-suffering worn out by its abuse, they would rise in their majesty

and might and bring the offenders to their merited punishment. Such had always been the case in a free Government, and such would always be the case; history is continually repeating itself. The traitor, open and avowed, or underhanded and working in the dark, would alike meet a traitor's doom. This was no threat against the supporters of McClellan, but only the statement of what would certainly befall those among them—and chiefly the leaders—who were working for the destruction of their country, deduced from the unerring teachings of history.

The Chicago Convention presented for the suffrages of the people Gen. McClellan, a military man, known only as such, George H. Pendleton, an opposer of the war and one who would let the seceding States depart in peace, and the Chicago platform, whose voice was all for peace, and that on any terms. And which would rule in case the party was successful? The platform, with its treason and its shame. On the other hand, Lincoln and Johnson were before the people for their suffrages. Lincoln, a true and tried patriot, who was devoting all his energies to his country's good and her salvation; a man whose heart, tender as a woman's, was with the people in all their sufferings, and who was doing all he could to bring their troubles to an end; Johnson, whose great fault was his being one of the people, of the working mechanical class. Which would the audience support? The life of the nation was at stake, and with the people rested its salvation.

Such is an imperfect sketch of the main points of the speech, which was listened to with earnest attention by a large audience for nearly three hours. We hope that Mr. Blair will meet a cordial reception in his travels through our State, and that his teachings will be received with the attention which they merit, and so result in great good to the noble cause of the Union.

All the banks of the city of Philadelphia, with the exception of four, had a meeting of stockholders October 20, when it was resolved to accept the act authorizing them to change from State to National Banks. This movement will exercise a very important influence upon other State banks in Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

To Correspondents.

We have received a communication signed "A Citizen," which we decline to publish. The compliments to Capt. Swinkler's Company are well deserved, from all we can hear; but we think if "A Citizen" will for a moment reflect, he will acknowledge that he conveys in his article information that should not be talked of outside of those who were engaged in the matter, and of course should not be published.

It is stated that official information has been received that the rebels in Canada are preparing for a raid on Buffalo, New York.

George Shackelford, Esq., was brutally murdered by rebels under Todd, at Syracuse, Missouri, some ten days since. He was a brother of Col. J. M. Shackelford, of Richmond, and Col. T. O. Shackelford, of Shelbyville, Ky.

The late details of the raid into St. Albans, Vermont, from Canada, are quite interesting. It now appears clearly that the marauders were rebels and not Canadian robbers. Their leader, one B. H. Young, has published a card in which he justifies the raid as a belligerent act; and claims to be a regularly commissioned Lieutenant in the Confederate service. He claims that he has violated no law of Canada, and that he is justified by the laws of nations!

The new Constitution of Maryland having been adopted, the Union men of that State held a Convention on the 18th October, and nominated Hon. Thos. Swann for Governor, and Dr. C. C. Cox for Lieutenant Governor. The nominations were unanimous. The same Convention also nominated Alex. Randall, of Annapolis, for Attorney General; Thomas Jump, of Caroline, for State Comptroller, and Daniel Weissel, of Hagerstown, for the Court of Appeals.

The trial of the leaders of the Sons of Liberty in Indiana is progressing. Wm. M. Harrison, the Grand Secretary of the Order, is being examined on the witness stand, and he proves all that other witnesses have asserted as to the treasonable designs and proceedings of the American Knights and the Sons of Liberty. He fully implicates Vallandigham, Dodd, Bowles, &c., in all these proceedings, even to the contemplated murder of Mr. Coffin, the United States detective. We will endeavor to find room for a synopsis of Harrison's testimony.

Slowly, but surely, the Louisville Journal is becoming the organ of the party which is for "peace on any terms." A year ago, it declared that the Union party of Kentucky—meaning of course its followers—coincided in most views with Vallandigham. Daily we find articles in the Journal against the Government, well calculated, if not carefully written with the design, to bring the war for the preservation of the Union, into disrepute. Complaints against the Government in every shape are daily made in articles as insidiously worded as the language of the practiced seducer to his intended victim. The draft, the movement of the army, the national currency, the conduct of officers, and every thing which affords an opportunity, draws forth remarks in which it shows, however ambiguous the language used, its hostility to the Union—its hankering love for the "Confederacy." We warn the people against following or giving confidence to the Louisville Journal.

Public Speaking.

S. D. MORRIS, Esq., will speak at the Court House, this (Wednesday) evening, in response to the speeches made last night by E. L. VanWinkle, Esq. and Col. J. M. Harlan. The people are invited to attend.

The frauds perpetrated in the district of Indiana returning Voorhees to Congress, are so palpable, that Col. Washburne, his opponent, has been called upon by the Union men of the district to contest the election, and notice has been given to Voorhees that his right to a seat obtained by fraud will be contested.

All the peace Democratic papers are grumbling terribly that the soldiers are permitted to vote. They charge that the soldiers are bribed generally by mugs of beer! These organs of the peace Democracy are all for the Chicago platform, Pendleton and McClellan. What soldier will vote with them, and thus endorse their slander upon them?

Albert Pike has been appointed chief Justice of Arkansas, and is holding court at Washington. The court decided that all citizens who have taken the oath to the United States Government, are guilty of treason, and that the penalty is death. Several citizens who took the Union oath during the few weeks General Steele held command, have been arrested.

The anti-Union fugleman of Kentucky has much to say about confiscation of the property of traitors under the Federal Constitution and laws. It and the world knows that the traitors commenced this work, and punished every body in their limits that paid their debts, or endeavored to pay them, to Northern creditors. From the recent report of the rebel Receiver in Arkansas, we have the following statement of what has been received in that State alone from this source, under the law confiscating Northern indebtedness: "From merchants and others, due the people of the United States, \$1,370,000; sold confiscated goods belonging to Northern people, \$634,581; sold confiscated Steamboats, \$212,390; confiscated real estate, \$730,105."

One of the Louisville anti-Union McClellan organs endorses Mr. Stephens' plan for the settlement of our national difficulties as one of the best plans which has yet been proposed. Mr. Stephens proposes "a convention of all the States to fix up some arrangement to be submitted to each State, as the Federal Constitution was originally, no State to be bound by the agreement without its consent." The doctrine which he lays down as "the only key note to peace," is that of "the sovereignty, the ultimate, absolute sovereignty of the States." This plan evidently looks upon the Union as entirely disintegrated as dissolved into its original elements, to be bound together again only by some new arrangement, or new Constitution, which is to be agreed upon by all the States, and to be binding only as long as those States may wish to be bound by it. The right of nullification and the right of secession—the supreme sovereignty of each State, is to be guaranteed by this arrangement. The old Union and the old Constitution are both destroyed.

Now, of this plan this anti-Union organ says, "in our judgment it offers a better chance for Union than a war of subjugation;" by this is meant the present war for the putting down of the rebellion. What then becomes of its old war cry, "The Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is?" Our Union is a nation, bound together by that solemn compact into which the people of the States entered, the Constitution, which is declared to be the supreme law of the land, and which declares that the laws of Congress shall be binding upon each and every State, any law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. It distinctly denies the "ultimate, absolute sovereignty of the States." The Union proposed by Mr. Stephens is a mere collection of Republics, and its Constitution must regard them as such, not attempting to enforce any law upon any State, except such State wills it. Such a Union and such a Constitution are as far removed from the old Union and Constitution in which we have made our boast, and which have brought us power and strength excelled by no nation of the earth, as it is possible for them to be removed.

But it all seems good in the sight of this McClellan organ, and the plan which, looking forward to an armistice, calls for a Convention of the States to establish such a Union and to fix up such an arrangement, is the plan it would see adopted. To such shame the anti-Union Chicago party would bring our nation, into such a depth of degradation it is willing to see us plunged, if only it can attain the rule over us. It is willing that all the blood of those noble ones who have fallen battling for the right, should have been shed in vain; it is willing that all the efforts of that patriotism which has accounted no burden too heavy to be borne, or sacrifice too great to be made, if only our country can be preserved, should prove of no avail; it is willing that those in rebellion against us should see all their hopes fulfilled, and their wicked schemes accomplished, thereby making our country a stench in the nostrils of all nations, if only its lust for place and power can be satisfied. Can this be allowed? Is this nation ready thus to fling away its glory, its greatness, and its power, at the beck of men who care for none of these things, so long as their own selfish interest can be served, and their own aggrandizement secured? We think not. The God of nations will surely spare us this humiliation.

Lt. Geo. F. Armor, Post Quartermaster, Second Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and late A. A. Q. M. and A. A. C. S. at this Post, has been mustered out and honorably discharged from the service of the United States. Lieut. Armor asked to be relieved from duty some months since, with a view to quit the service,—his time having expired; but was not until very recently gratified in his wish. We learn that his accounts have given great satisfaction in the various departments in which he has served, and that he was mustered out and honorably discharged by his personal request.

We are informed that Quartermaster Armor is probably the second instance where a muster out and an honorable discharge were granted at the same time. This resulted from the very careful and correct manner in which he had kept his papers, etc.

The present is a favorable opportunity for presenting to our readers the following letter:

COMMONWEALTH OF KY.,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Frankfort, Sep. 10, 1864.

Lt. Geo. F. ARMOR:—
Dear Sir: Understanding that you are about to depart for your home,—your term of service having expired,—I can not permit you to leave us, without expressing the high appreciation which I, in common with the community, entertain for your honorable and gentlemanly bearing, and faithful and efficient services, as an officer, for the long while you have been stationed with us.

Although the consciousness of having faithfully performed your duties, is your greatest reward, yet, it will not diminish it by the knowledge that your worth as an officer, and estimation as a gentleman, are well appreciated by those amongst whom your duties have been cast. You carry with you to your home, and wherever your lot may be cast, the warm regard and confidence of this community, and of

Your friend, truly,
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

DR. STRICKLAND.—The valuable remedies offered by this regularly educated physician, will be found advertised in our columns.

We would advise any one suffering from a distressing cough or any affection of the throat or lungs, to try Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam. It is for sale at the drug stores.

COMMERCIAL.

LOUISVILLE MARKET,

OCTOBER 24, 1864.

Gold took a considerable rise to-day. We quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold.....	@213 1/2	@220
Silver.....	@205	210
Demand notes.....	@—	—

CHEESE.—Unchanged. Sales of Western Reserve at 20c, and Hamburg at 21 1/2 c.

Flour.—A dull market, and sales mostly confined to the jobbing trade. We quote extra and family at \$9 75 @ \$10 1/2 bbl.

BUTTER AND EGGS.—Butter is in demand and saleable at 45 @ 50c. Prices very unsettled. Eggs are selling at 28 to 35c per dozen.

DRY FRUIT.—Apples selling at @10 1/2 c, and peaches at 17 @ 17c.

GROCERIES.—Coffee held at 40 @ 41c. Sugar unchanged; 22c. Orleans 22c to 24c, Cuba 30 @ 31c, refined, crushed, granulated, and powdered, 28 @ 30c. New Orleans molasses \$1 15. Sirups \$1 10 @ 12c. Pepper 45 @ 46c spice from 38 @ 40c. Rice 12 @ 13c. Teas, Gunpowder \$1 40 @ \$2. Oolong 80 @ \$1 50.

GRAIN.—Market firm. Wheat at \$1 80 @ 1 90 for red, and \$1 80 @ 1 90 for white. Corn in demand; saleable at 12 @ \$1 25 for ear and shelled. Oats we quote at 75 @ 78c, barley \$1 20 @ 1 25, and rye \$1 70.

HAY.—Unchanged. We quote at \$23 @ 24 per ton; retailing from store at \$25.

PATATOES.—Market quiet; sales at \$4 75 @ 5 00.

SEEDS.—In good demand. Clover, Millet, and Hungarian grass higher. We quote as follows:

Clover.....	per bushel (60 lbs.)	at \$15 00 @ 16 00
Timothy.....	"	(45 lbs.) 5 50 @ 6 75
Bluegrass, st'pd	"	(14 lbs.) 1 25
Bluegrass, cl'd	"	(14 lbs.) 2 50 @ 2 75
Bluegrass extra	"	(14 lbs.) 2 50
Red-top, h'dgr	"	(50 lbs.) 3 50 @ 3 75
Millet.....	"	(48 lbs.) 2 50 @ 2 75
Buckwheat.....	"	(60 lbs.) 8 50
Peas (May).....	"	(60 lbs.) 3 50 @ 4 00
Beans.....	"	(38 lbs.) 4 00
Chinese sug. ca.	"	(48 lbs.) 3 25 @ 3 50
Hungarian grass	"	(50 lbs.) 1 50 @ 2 00
Orchard grass.....	"	(14 lbs.) 1 50 @ 2 00
Onion sets.....	"	(28 lbs.) 8 00
Hemp.....	"	(44 lbs.) 3 75 @ 4 00

TORRACO.—The market has been active and firm during the week. The sales on the 21st amounted to 60 hogheads, at prices ranging from \$8 to \$24 50 per 100 pounds.

PROVISIONS.—A continued quiet market; prices are steady, and lard is selling at 20 @ 21c; plain hams at 22 @ 24c. Stag's at 22c; bacon sides at 22 @ 24c, shoulders, 19 @ 19 1/2 c, breakfast bacon at 24c.

WHISKEY.—Prices dull and market very quiet. Raw held at \$1 70.

M'KINLEY OIL COMPANY.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 2.

The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. (out of the earnings of the Company for the month of September,) payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 81 JOHN STREET, New York, to shareholders of records at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON,
Treasurer.

October 21st, 1864.—tw6t.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 6.

New York, October 5, 1864.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. for the month of September has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, 81 JOHN STREET, New York, on and after October 7, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON,
Treasurer.

Oct. 21st 1864.—tw6t.

CLIFTON PETROLEUM CO.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 1.

New York, October 5, 1864.

The Trustees of the Clifton Petroleum Company have declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. for the month of September, payable October 31, at the Office of the Company, No. 81, John St., New York, to Shareholders of record at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON,
Treasurer.

Oct. 21, 1864.—tw6t.

THE ELEVENTH SESSION!

OF MRS. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children, will commence on

Monday, September 5, 1864,
and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session. No extras.
No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.
July 20, 1864.

SHULTZE & BROTHER'S

EXCELSIOR

New Music Store!

We have a large stock of

**BRADBURY PIANOS,
CABINET ORGANS**

AND
SHEET MUSIC,

—ALSO—

SABBATH SCHOOL MUSIC BOOKS,
GLEE BOOKS, &c.

Which we offer for sale at reasonable prices.

WE shall shortly receive a large stock of other musical instruments and musical merchandise generally.

Our store is now at

No. 4, Higgins Block, Main Street,
next door to Sumner, & Os's Sewing Machine Establishment.

SCHULTZE & BRO.

LEXINGTON, KY.

October 7, 1864.—4ttw.—

Frankfort Commonwealth, publish 4 times and send bill to this office for collection.—Lex. Union.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EX-

isting between

RODMAN & BLACKBURN

is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THOS. RODMAN is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in closing up the partnership business.

JOS. RODMAN having purchased the interest of J. L. RODMAN and R. W. BLACKBURN in the stock of goods on hand will continue the business upon his own individual account, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

THOS. RODMAN,
J. L. RODMAN,
R. W. BLACKBURN.
Frankfort, Oct. 10, 1864.—2ms.

Posting Notice.

Franklin County, Ky.

TAKEN up as a stray by T. S. Johnson, living in Frankfort, Ky., ONE BAY MULE COLT, with black legs, 4 feet high, supposed to be seven or eight months old, no other brands or marks perceivable. Valued by the undersigned a Justice of the Peace for said County, to forty dollars. Witness my hand, this 18th day of Oct., 1864.

GEO. W. GWIN, J. P. F. C.

October 19th, 1864. wdt.

COUGH NO MORE!
TRY
STRICKLAND'S
MELLIFLIOUS
COUGH BALSAM.

CURES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of

Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists generally.

